



COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS



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Columbia Library Columns

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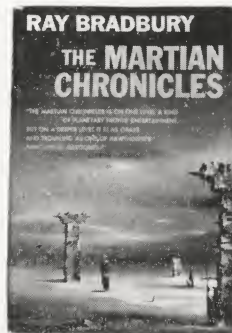
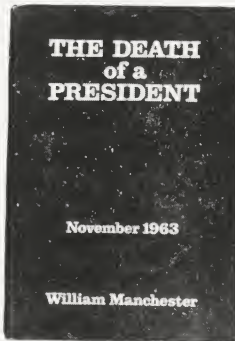
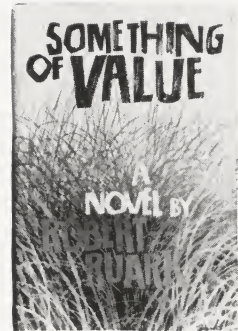
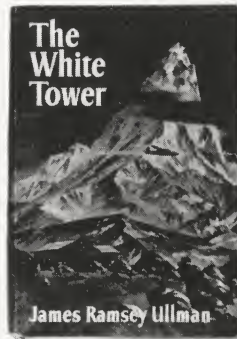
NUMBER 2

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Several bestsellers whose authors the Harold Matson literary agency represented.

Harold Matson and His Authors

DON CONGDON

BEFORE Harold Matson became a literary agent he managed several newspaper syndicates, and prior to that he had been an editor of daily newspapers on the West Coast. He began work, as did many reporters and writers of the time, without benefit of formal college education. He made his way east to New York City in the 1920s, and eventually became manager of McClure's Syndicate where he handled the sale of the rights to the memoirs of General Pershing, short stories by Fanny Hurst, weekly editorials by Bruce Barton, and others.

At McClure's, he also helped former President Calvin Coolidge launch a newspaper column which appeared five days a week. After writing the column for seven months, Coolidge told Matson he had nothing else to say and wanted to give up the column even though it was earning him seven or eight times his annual presidential salary. Matson proposed that as soon as he arose each morning, he read the papers and comment on the news. He did so, and finished out his year.

At the beginning of the 1930s, Matson left McClure's to open up his own syndicate to feed news and features to radio stations, but in the depression years collections of fees were few and far between. He then joined Ann Watkin's literary agency in 1932, acting as agent for writers such as Sinclair Lewis and Thorne Smith. When Watkins did not make him a partner, he left in 1937 to open his own agency. Almost immediately he attracted such writers as Phil Stong, H. Allen Smith, James Street, James Ramsay Ullman, Wilbur Daniel Steele and William Saroyan.

It was tough going at first because of the nature of a service business. Not only does it take time to assemble a list of clients, but the agent is paid a ten percent commission only when a sale is made. He does not charge for his time as do lawyers and doctors.

To put it simply, to make \$50,000 he must have sales worth \$500,000. Cash was easier to come by then, in one respect. Payments to clients who sold stories to magazines produced more than fifty percent of an agent's income; slick magazine fiction earned



Harold Matson (left) discussing a contract with H. Allen Smith, 1950.

rates of from \$500 to \$3,000. Somerset Maugham was supposed to have been paid \$5,000 for a story. All the big circulation magazines ran serials which would bring \$15,000 to \$50,000; if a writer didn't sell fiction at that level, there was a secondary group at the \$150 to \$500 range.

Matson's first big serial sale was James Ramsay Ullman's novel, *The White Tower*, a mountain climbing story whose chief characters represented countries then at war—Britain, France, Germany and the United States. *The Saturday Evening Post* bought it, but, before the novel could be cut into installments, the war with Germany ended and *The Post* decided it would be untimely

to print. Matson submitted it to *Collier's*, where I was then an associate fiction editor. We were interested, but it was my chore to offer considerably less money than *The Post*. When it was clear to Matson that *Collier's* would not pay what he thought it was worth, he and Ullman decided to forego serialization. It then became a Book-of-the-Month Club choice, a bestseller and sold to the movies. Ironically, I later joined the Matson agency in 1947, after a stint as editor at Simon & Schuster.

In the late 1940s, Robert Van Gelder, then editor of *The New York Times Book Review*, approached Matson to arrange a contract for a novel, his first. Van Gelder provided only an outline and research notes. Submitting only an outline for a contract was almost unheard of in those days: Matson asked for an advance guarantee of \$20,000 and got it from Doubleday. At that time it was one of the highest advances ever paid for an unwritten novel.

As the 1950s waned, the magazine business began to dry up. Book royalties were providing the biggest share of a writer's and his agent's income. The biggest seller for Matson of the decade was *The Caine Mutiny* by Herman Wouk. Simon & Schuster had published two of his novels, but Wouk decided he wanted a new publisher. As with many novelists, the Knopf reputation of literary excellence was a lure. The first three hundred pages plus an outline were submitted to Knopf, but rejected. It was bought immediately by Doubleday and became a bestseller. Matson was unable to sell the movie rights at the time because the Navy did not want to acknowledge that a mutiny had ever taken place. Eventually, he found one of the early independent producers, Stanley Kramer, who finally persuaded the Navy to lend enough equipment, including a destroyer, to make production costs manageable.

Not long after, Matson became Robert Ruark's agent, in time to place his novel about Africa, *Something of Value*, with Doubleday. One of Matson's best coups occurred when Doubleday wanted to sell the paperback rights for \$50,000; but Matson held off the sale until Pocket Books offered \$106,000, the highest paper-

back price ever paid at that time. Later, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Twentieth Century-Fox made identical offers of \$300,000. Matson had arranged the terms of the negotiation so that Ruark had the absolute right to choose between them, a side-door condition often overlooked when a big property is on the market. MGM produced the picture.

One of our younger clients in the 1950s was William Manchester. He had already published a biography of H. L. Mencken, several novels and a number of brilliant magazine pieces. A three part magazine series about John Kennedy was published in book form under the title *Portrait of a President*. Because of the book, he was nominated by Robert Kennedy and the then Jacqueline Kennedy to write a complete report of the assassination while the sources were still available. The ensuing brouhaha is well known.

While Manchester was aware that he was a subject of media attention, he had no idea of the extent of his notoriety until one weekday morning in November 1965. Since midsummer he had been badgered by the Kennedys to make further changes in his manuscript; there would seem to be agreement that the manuscript was in acceptable order and then another set of changes would be pressed upon him by either the Kennedys or his publisher, Harper & Row. To avoid further pressures he decided to go to London by boat, and he hoped the dust would settle by the time he returned. The morning he was to leave he had one last consultation in his hotel room with Evan Thomas, his editor. Surprisingly, Robert Kennedy also turned up to bang on his hotel room door demanding entry, presumably with further requests. Manchester managed to get out of his hotel room into the hall via another bedroom door, arriving at our office just an hour before his departure by ship. He was thoroughly shaken, having believed his plans for the trip were secret. He downed a glass of whiskey and requested that I accompany him via cab to the ship, to run interference, so to speak. As he waved goodbye at the top of the gangplank, he appeared to have eluded all pursuers. A few hours

later he called from the ship to report that, just as he turned away, he heard a voice say, "Hi Bill, how about a few words about you and the Kennedys." It was Bob Trout from CBS Radio with a microphone in hand. The mere fact that Manchester was sailing to Europe was big news. Today Manchester is just as well known, but for different reasons, for the quality of his work in such books as *American Caesar*, the MacArthur biography, and his own memoir of World War II, *Goodbye, Darkness*.

About this time Matson purchased the literary agency, McIntosh, McKee & Dodds, whose clients, including William Styron, Flannery O'Connor and John Irving, joined our list. Also, at about the same time, Herman Wouk decided to write a new novel about World War II. He wanted to make a contract long before the manuscript was finished, and so one of the first direct paperback negotiations between such an established author and a paperback publisher were completed by Matson with Pocket Books. Subsequently, Wouk decided the story would be extended to two novels instead of one; nothing wrong with that except the publisher claimed that the early agreement and advance guarantee covered both volumes; Matson and Wouk disputed that claim. The matter was resolved favorably for Wouk, but only after many months of negotiations. There were lawyers at work on both sides, but it is my opinion that the favorable outcome was a result of Matson's patience, skill at firm negotiation and his reputation of integrity. These are estimable traits in the book publishing world where oral negotiation is the custom and agreements are made long before contracts are written, signed and fulfilled by the writer. Having observed Harold Matson for almost forty years, I can say that he deserves his reputation as a forceful but fair negotiator for his clients and I believe an examination of our correspondence, now at Columbia, will bear it out.

The Majestic Caliph of Cordova

WASHINGTON IRVING

EDITED BY ANDREW B. MYERS

Washington Irving was by instinct a storyteller, and whether yarnspinning as an amateur or quilldriving as a professional, a good one sometimes most memorable. The other side of this literary coin is that he was also a good listener. Whether at home in the Hudson Valley, or in Britain, or on the Continent, say in Iberia, he eagerly stuffed his pilgrim's wallet with the folklore and legends, the colorful gossip and chronicles, of the faraway places and peoples around him. His "Omniades" manuscript at Columbia is a case in point.

After reaching Spain in 1826 Irving found that its present, like its past so dramatic and troubled, quite fascinated him. Thereafter a lifelong Hispanophile, this imprinting is best reflected in his "Morisco-Spanish" Alhambra, first published in 1832. But for every page on such matters Hispanic that would see print, such as the Conquest of Granada (1829), many hundreds were left unpublished, even unreadied for the press, at the time of his death. Other more pressing volumes, or distractions like service as the U.S. Minister in Madrid from 1842 to 1846, explain delay or disinterest. Some of these pigeonholed projects would appear in Spanish Papers (1866). Others simply passed into family hands as remembrances. His "Omniades" is one of the latter.

The author titled it "The Chronicle of the Omniades" and it is clear he meant to develop, reign by difficult reign, the role on the peninsula of Moorish monarchs whose longtime capital was Cordova. In that fabled medieval city the "Omeya" dynasty held sway from the eighth to the eleventh century. Columbia's sizeable manuscript was begun purposefully in 1827, put aside then returned to with a will in 1847, but never, in Irving's regretful words "thoroughly finished off." He had already in

1840 imagined the original opening, on the first Abderahman, founder of the line. Nevertheless Irving's overall Omeyyan unit remained an integral part of a vast scheme (ultimately shelved) to narrate the epic pageant of Islamic history from "Mahomet"



Washington Irving after a portrait done in Seville
in 1828 by David Wilkie.

to the highwater mark of Moslem expansion westward, its centuries of domination of much of Iberia. The Rare Book and Manuscript Library has a gathering of 313 pages, given in the 1920s by grandnephew Cortlandt Irving. There are also a few spun-off fractions, and scattered segments, in several institu-

tions, and at least one private collection, but this old gift is by far the largest "Onmiades" element known, and the largest Irving holograph unpublished.

The extract here first printed, is based, as indicated by Irving's few short notes (not included below) on two influential Spanish historians: Juan de Mariana, S.J. (1536?–1624) and José Antonio Conde (1765–1820). Irving's technique as historiographer in this much worked-over draft was to capsule and paraphrase with care. His surviving text is clear, though corrections and additions, some substantive, some stylistic, result in a rather scratched-up manuscript.

Chronicled succinctly are the exploits in war and peace of "King Abderahman III (912–961) the greatest of emirs or princes of his sporadically heroic line. He became, as Irving early states, the first to receive the greater title of Caliph. In his reign Cordova became perhaps the most beautiful and dynamic center of civilization in the western world.

ABDERAHMAN III ascended the throne in the flower of youth being not more than twenty two years of age. His mothers name was Maria, being of christian parentage. He is described as of great personal beauty, having a fair and fresh complexion, with blue eyes, and a mingled sweetness and gravity of countenance, indicating the greatness and ability of his soul. The care bestowed on his education had quickened a happy natural genius, and stored his mind with valuable knowledge. He was welcomed to the throne by general acclamation. The first to take the oath of allegiance to him was his uncle Almudafar, who, in fact, according to the law of succession had a previous right to the crown. But Almudafar loved Abderahman as his own son; he contented himself with being his general, and he served him with unfailing loyalty. The young King received his oath of allegiance with demonstrations of deference and affection that drew tears from every eye. From the early proofs he gave of goodness and piety the people entertained hopes of a wise and prosperous reign,

ing been prefixed out of veneration of his grandfather from whom he received the crown. He was the first of the race of Omeya to receive the title and honors of Caliph.

The first expedition of Abderahman III was to the territory of Toledo against the rebel Caleb Aben Hassan who was in allegiance to the King of Navarre and held sway over a great part of Spain. He was now aided by two valiant sons Suleiman and Giafar, born and brought up in the nurture of rebellion and amid the turmoils of war. The King marched to the banks of the Tagus with forty thousand men in shining steel and one hundred and twenty eight banners. Hassan waited not his coming, but, leaving his son Giafar in Toledo with a strong garrison and ample provisions to stand a long siege, hastened in search of assistance from his confederate rebels of the mountains of Murcia and Granada.

Abderahman III soon possessed himself of the castles on the Tagus and the strong holds of the neighborhood. Without wasting time on the siege of the impregnable Toledo, he marched towards Eastern Spain in pursuit of Caleb ben Hassan. That veteran rebel was already on his return with a powerful force of men seasoned in warfare, and commanded by intrepid chiefs of the eastern mountains.

The two armies met on a spacious plain. Almundafar, uncle of the King, directed the order of battle and led the advance, the King commanding the main body. The light troops of either army skirmished for a time, and then retreating the battalions of horse and foot rushed to the encounter, with a fearful sound of drums, trumpets and clarions. The battle raged throughout the day with various success. At length the cavalry of the King broke the battalions of the rebels and threw them in disorder. Hassan fled from rank to rank endeavouring to rally and enspirit his followers. Wherever he went his scymitar shed death and stayed for a moment the course of defeat, but, as he passed on confusion again took place. Notwithstanding all the efforts of his captains, as the sun went down the rebel army fled in confusion from the field

and took refuge in the mountains leaving seven thousand dead upon the field. Three thousand of the royal troops were also slain, a proof that the victory had been bravely contested.

The youthful monarch watched the scenes of blood, regarded the sanguinary field with horror, where Moslem lay slain by Moslem; and ordered the wounded of either host should be treated with equal care. He now returned to Cordova, leaving the prosecution of the war to his uncle Almundafar. He left it in able hands, for the veteran beat up the whole country from Toledo to Murcia, and the rebel Hassan and his adherents were shut up in the wildest retreats, in castles built among the rudest precipices.

The persevering warfare of Almundafar, and the pardoning benignity of the youthful monarch, rapidly thinned the ranks of the rebels. Many were slain in battle, and many threw themselves, with success, upon the clemency of the King; at length Hassan, himself, began to long for a life of security and repose. One day when the King was at Saragossa, where he had just extended an act of amnesty to numerous rebels, he was informed that two Alcaydes of Hassan had arrived with certain pacific propositions. The King received them, without state or ceremony, in a field on the banks of the Ebro. The most ancient of the two envoys opened his mission with great form. He observed that the Emir Hassan was like a good musselman lamented the blood shed in their civil wars, and desirous of peace with the King Abderahman; he required therefore the tranquil possession of Eastern Spain for himself and his successors; this granted, he should charge himself with the defense of that frontier, relinquishing to the King Toledo, Huesca and all the strong holds in his power, and engaging to aid him with his sword and people in all cases of necessity.

King Abderahman replied that he had exerted unbecoming patience in permitting a rebel chief, a leader of banditti to propose a treaty of peace to his sovereign, and to assume princely terms. As to the envoys, in respect to their character as such, he should not impale them, but that they should return immediately and tell their

leader that if within a month he did not submit, no further mercy could be extended to him or his adherents.

The two Alcaydes, trembling at the mention of impalement, hastened from the presence of the King, and made their way back to Hassan. The hardy rebel however, set the menaces of the King at defiance trusting in the fidelity of his followers, and the assistance of his christian allies. He went the rounds of his fortresses, animated the faltering spirits of his sons; sent reinforcements to Toledo, and determined to maintain this hereditary rebellion, which had now been kept up by the family for half a century. The veteran Almundafar, however, gave him no repose.

Hassan shifted from place to place along the frontier, but was defeated in various encounters; fortune seemed deserting his standard, perhaps age was diminishing his activity and vigilance. He retained however, his indomitable spirit to the last, falling sword in hand in the field of battle, near the city of Huesca, and leaving two sons Suleiman and Giafar heirs of his valour and his obstinate rebellion.

Giafar ben Hassan maintained possession of Toledo for several years, during which time the Miramamolin was occupied with wars against the rebels of Elvira. These being concluded Abderahman turned his attention to the city of Toledo, and indignant that this should remain for generations a strong hold of rebellion in the midst of his empire determined to devote his whole power to the reduction of it.

Giafar ben Hassan heard of the menaced siege. He had not provisions to enable him to hold out long; and as all the town and villages in the neighborhood had fallen into the hands of the Sovereign he could expect no supplies. Collecting all his treasures, therefore, and all he could drain from his partizans he sallied forth one day, with a band of devoted followers, pretending that he was going to check the ravages of the royal forces, and leaving the city in the charge of one of his bravest officers.

Toledo was soon invested by the army of King Abderahman,

which assailed it on the north side, where it is not embraced by the Tagus. After a considerable time the place was reduced to extremity for want of provisions, nor was the garrison sufficient to defend all the gates and circuits of the walls. The Alcayde assembled the principal inhabitants, and proposed to surrender to the King, on promise of their lives. Many of the inhabitants whose whole lives had been passed in rebellion, spurned at the idea of submission, and preferred to be buried under the ruins of their dwellings. The majority, however, agreed to throw themselves upon the clemency of the King. It was concerted then that the main body of the soldiery by a sudden sally should make their escape, and that the inhabitants would be able to lay the blame of their long resistance to the obstinacy of the garrison who had fled.

Early one morning, before the break of day, the Alcayde marshalled the bravest and most tried of his soldiery within one of the gates of the city. There were two thousand mounted on horse back, and two thousand more who held by the girths and stirrups. When all was ready the gates were thrown open and they sallied forth as silently as possible. They approached that part of the camp where the men of Talavera were quartered. The moment they were discovered they rushed forward, and broke their way through without pausing to fight or plunder. The camp flew to arms, but the enemy had passed through like a storm, and but few had been captured.

On the same morning deputies came from the city offering to surrender, imploring the clemency of the King, and attributing their resistance to the tyranny of the family of Hassan and their rebel troops. Abderahman gave them assurance of their lives and property and they threw open their gates. He treated the inhabitants with a benignity that surpassed his promise, granting a free pardon of all offenses. Thus the city of Toledo, which had so long been the seat of rebellion, and from its natural defenses of rock and water, had set all attack at defiance, was once more restored to the sway of the Miramamolin.

The rebel Giafar ben Hassan retreated with the remnants of his forces to Galicia and became a vassal of King Ordine. He joined with the christians in a ravaging inroad into the Moslem territories. He crossed the Douro, passed by Zamora and Salamanca, de-



The eighth century bridge at Cordova leading to the Great Mosque, depicted in an early nineteenth century drawing by James Cavanah Murphy.

feated a Moorish host under the walls of Talavera, and entering that city sword in hand, plundered the houses, massacred man, woman and child and, wrapping the place in flames departed, loaded with booty. The Wali of Toledo assembled the people of his province and went in pursuit of them, but they had effected their retreat, leaving the whole country through which they passed a scene of smoking desolation. This is the last that we find recorded of the rebel family of Hassan, which, after a long career of terrible renown seems to have returned to its original obscurity.

The Moorish sovereigns of Spain during the intervals of war, or when they could retire for a time from the pressing cares of State, delighted in the amusements of the chase or the towering pleasure of falconry, or busied themselves in the delicious repose

of groves and gardens, drawing around them the poets and men of entertaining talents, or recreated themselves with the singing and dancing of their female slaves. The favorite resort of Abderahman during the serene and temperate months of spring and autumn, was a tranquil retreat on the banks of the Guadalquivir about five miles below Cordova. It was remarkable for its verdure and freshness, its stately alleys of trees and its deep and shadowy woodland. The King was so delighted with this place he caused an Alcazar or royal residence to be built there, with magnificent edifices and gardens, so that in a few years, what had been a mere rural retreat grew into a city. In the midst of it stood the royal palace, of stately architecture, decorated with four thousand three hundred columns of precious marbles exquisitely wrought [Irving's Note: The columns in arabian architecture are generally small and light.] Its halls and salons were paved with marble cut into various devices; the walls were likewise encrusted with the same; the cielings [*sic*] were of stucco work and delicately fretted with azure and gold; the beams of cedar curiously wrought. In some of the halls were fountains and chrystal [*sic*] jets of water falling in marble shells and basins. In the midst of the principal saloon was a fountain of jasper, with a swan of gold of marvelous workmanship, brought from Constantinople; and over the fountain was suspended a famous pearl which had been sent to Abderahman by the emperor Constantine. [Editor's Note: Constantine VII (905-959, A.D.)] The palace was surrounded by gardens, with abundance of fruit trees and groves of laurels and myrtle, enlivened by winding lakes. On an eminence in the midst and commanding a view of the whole, was the royal pavilion where the King reposed after the fatigues of the chase. It was supported by columns of white marble with gilded capitals. In the center was a great basin of Porphyry filled with quicksilver, artificially agitated to resemble water. The garden contained baths of marble with curtains and hangings of silk and gold wrought with representations of forests, flowers and animals.

All the riches and delights of the world say the arabian writers seemed to be assembled in and about the alcazar, to give pleasure to the King, and the place was called Medina Azahra, to the city of Azahra from a beautiful slave whom the King loved above all others of his Harem. In this little city was a mosque that rivalled in elegance and costliness the great mosque of Cordova. There also the mint for stamping money, and stately quarters for the royal guards and cavalry.

Such was the city of Azahra, long the delight of the Cordovan monarchs, but of which now scarce a trace remains. The guards of the King were twelve thousand men. Four thousand Slavonians an ancient race greatly esteemed for grace and valour and inviolable fidelity. They were on foot and guarded the interior of the palace. Their weapons were the double handed sword, the buckler and the mace. The external guard of cavalry consisted of four thousand african guards of the tribe of Zentes and four thousand andalusians.

The guards served by turns in bands or squadrons, and the whole were only called into service when the King went to war in person. They were commanded by persons of the royal family or of noble blood. Beside his guard, Abderahman, in his summer and autumnal campaigns, selected various female slaves, and men servants to accompany him. He was attended also by ingenious and learned men; and he took with him his huntsmen and falconers, for like all his ancestors he delighted in the chase and hawking. Such was the magnificent state of the Moslem monarchs of Spain.

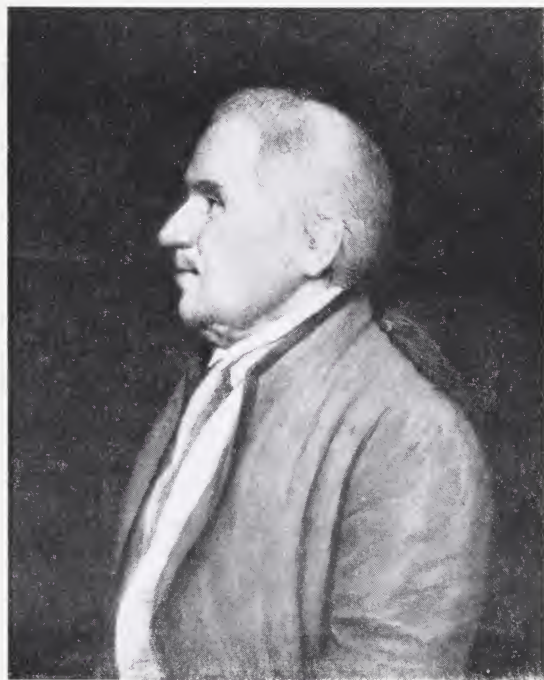
Dr. John Bard of Hyde Park

MORRIS H. SAFFRON

AMONG the objects of art on view in the Rare Book and Manuscript Library is a small but striking pastel of an elderly man with a good head of gray hair, ending in a queue, a prominent nose and deep-set eyes. Although the face in general seems open and frank, the compressed upper lip indicates the firmness, determination and persistence which were characteristic of the man. Outlined against a dark blue background, the figure, wearing a gray coat trimmed with brown, and a white shirt and vest, gazes intently to the left. The sitter, then approaching his eightieth year, is identified as John Bard, a New York physician who was a leader in the medical community during the latter half of the eighteenth century; the portrait itself, hitherto unpublished, is considered to be the original by James Sharples, Sr. (1751-1811), of which at least four other versions are known. Sharples, an English portrait painter, arrived in New York in 1793 with his wife Ellen and family. During his first stay which lasted eight years he traveled widely throughout the States, executing numerous small, inexpensive likenesses of Revolutionary and other distinguished figures, including George and Martha Washington. Scholars have long known that many of the portraits attributed to James, Sr., were actually clever replicas, the work of Ellen or of either of the two artist sons, Felix or James, Jr., but in many instances the problem of attribution is extremely difficult or even quite impossible to solve.

Nevertheless, a study of photographs assembled at the Frick Art Reference Library has led to the following observations. The best version, in all probability the original, by James, Sr., is at Columbia; this portrait has an impeccable provenance, having been presented by Dr. Bard himself to a medical colleague and having been at one point owned by Charles E. Sands whose mother was a Bard.

The version at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., lacks the fineness of detail of the Columbia portrait and the body is shorter. Formerly attributed to Ellen Sharples by Katharine McCook Knox, the authority on the Sharples family and author



Pastel drawing by James Sharples, Sr., of John Bard,
first president of the New York Medical Society.
(Mrs. J.G. Phelps Stokes gift)

of *The Sharples* (1930), Mrs. Knox now attributes it to James, Sr. This picture also has an excellent provenance having descended in the Livingston family of Long Island. Mrs. Knox describes the picture at Independence Hall, Philadelphia as "not exclusively by James, Sr." The versions at both New York Hospital and Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, are copies by unknown hands.

The story of the Bard family in America begins with the revo-

cation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 that drove thousands of French Protestants from their homeland. Among these Huguenots was young Peter Bard of Montpellier who migrated first to London and then in 1706 to the banks of the Delaware, where, after a few years in the world of business, he married and settled down in Burlington, New Jersey. Here his intelligence, friendliness and public spirit made him persona grata in the circle of the provincial governor who soon appointed Peter a member of his Council as well as a judge of the New Jersey Supreme Court. Unfortunately, his rising career was cut short prematurely by death in 1734, thus leaving his widow and seven children in very modest circumstances.

John, the third son, born on February 1, 1716, was sent to a classical school in Philadelphia, but after a few years, the fifteen year old boy was apprenticed, according to custom, to a local physician, Dr. John Kearsley, who in the absence of a native medical school had undertaken the instruction of many young men who later became distinguished practitioners. Kearsley, although a brilliant teacher, seems to have had a wretched disposition and to have taken delight in forcing menial tasks on his apprentices. Bard later recalled the tribulations which he constrained himself to endure patiently for seven long years for the sake of his dear mother. It was during this unhappy period that John became acquainted with Benjamin Franklin, and the two young men, having common interests, soon formed a close friendship which was to endure through life. In 1737 at the age of twenty-one, John entered into practice in Philadelphia and three years later married Susanne Valleau, also of Huguenot ancestry, and a niece of Dr. Kearsley's wife. Two sons, Peter and Samuel, resulted from this union; the latter born in 1742, was destined to follow in his father's footsteps as an illustrious physician.

At this period yellow fever, which raged in New York City, took the lives of several prominent physicians, and acting on the sound advice of Franklin, John decided to transfer his activities

from Philadelphia to that thriving city which by 1746 had a population of about eight thousand. Franklin wrote an introductory and highly complimentary letter to Dr. Cadwallader Colden, then President of the Provincial Council of New York. He immediately took the affable new arrival under his wing with the result that young Bard soon found himself with a wide and affluent clientele.

In 1749 John first made his mark by writing an account of an outbreak of "malignant pleurisy" which reached epidemic proportions on the north shore of Long Island. Read before the Weekly Society of Gentlemen of New York, a group which he and his friend Dr. Peter Middleton had helped to found, this widely acclaimed paper was later published in England. In the following year John Bard made medical history when, together with Middleton, he dissected for the first time in America the body of an executed criminal solely for the purpose of instruction in a course in anatomy for students of medicine. In 1759 he was called upon by the city authorities to control an outbreak of "ship's fever," or typhus, in a Dutch vessel carrying German immigrants. Acting on Bard's recommendations, Bedloe's Island was purchased by the City and an isolation hospital for quarantine purposes was erected. Shortly thereafter, he wrote "On the danger of introducing epidemical disorders through want of proper precautions," thus becoming our first epidemiologist, as well as the first public health officer in the City of New York.

In the same year, 1759, John Bard with the assistance of a British naval surgeon performed the first successful laparotomy in this country for an extra-uterine pregnancy, a condition poorly understood at that time. Having successfully evacuated the infected fetal mass, he saved the mother's life and again made medical history. This remarkable case report was sent to London and read by Dr. John Fothergill, the Quaker friend of the Americans, before the Society of Physicians, who later published it in their *Medical Observations and Inquiries*.

Now a man of influence, John was determined that his son

should have all the advantages of education of which he himself had been deprived. In 1759 the seventeen year old Samuel, already determined on a medical career, entered King's College, but left after two years being anxious to begin his studies in Edinburgh,

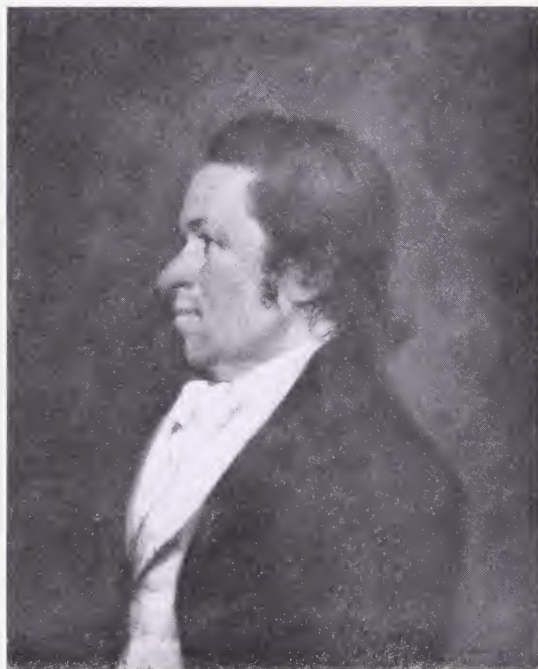


The office and residence of Dr. Samuel Bard seen at the right between the two Dutch houses, with Federal Hall in the distance;
watercolor by George Holland, 1797.

then the leading center of medical instruction in Europe. Unfortunately, his ship was captured by the French and Samuel was forced to languish in prison for several months until his release was effected through the efforts of Benjamin Franklin.

In the next four years the extensive transatlantic correspondence between the devoted parent and the ambitious son offers a splendid source of medical history of the period. John's concept of a teaching hospital, similar to the institution he had known in Philadelphia, was the theme of many letters. Apparently the two were

already planning to establish a school of medicine in New York in connection with this hospital; in one letter, dated as early as December, 1762, we find Samuel bemoaning the fact that the rival Philadelphians would certainly get their school started first, and



Samuel Bard, founder of the medical department of King's College. (Courtesy of Museum of the City of New York)

that this would be a great blow to his own plans. In 1766 the long-heralded arrival of Samuel brought renewed strength to the drive for a medical school at King's College which finally opened its doors in November of the following year. In May 1771 a charter was granted to Samuel, John Jones and Peter Middleton for the erection of New York Hospital, the second such institution in the Colonies. Although John had obviously been one of the principal

advocates of both the medical school and the hospital, his name does not appear on the list of either institution, probably because he did not hold a medical degree.

It was shortly before this period that John's wife had inherited from her mother, nee Fauconnier, a large tract of land in Dutchess County known as Hyde Park. In 1768 John, who was never noted for his business sense, advertised the tract for sale, but fortunately no purchaser came along. This was the decade before the outbreak of hostilities between the colonies and the mother country, and citizens were beginning to line up on either side. John was already preparing to relinquish his practice to his son, but when hostilities did finally break out, Samuel along with most of the faculty of King's College, decided to remain loyal to the British Crown. During the brief occupation of New York by the rebels in 1776, Samuel retired to New Jersey where he attempted unsuccessfully to manufacture salt from sea water; but he returned to the city as soon as it was retaken by the British. John, now entranced with the prospect of life as a country gentlemen, retired in 1778 to Hyde Park where he devoted his time to horticultural activities. However, due to a series of improvident investments, he was soon forced to rely more and more on support from Samuel who at one point came to his father's rescue with his entire resources amounting to some three thousands guineas. As a result, in 1783 John returned to the city to resume practice in his son's office. Apparently the royalist sympathies of the Bards were soon forgotten, and as post-revolutionary New York was a beehive of activity, socially minded John found it much to his liking and soon regained many of his old patients. He became a celebrated figure as he rode through the town in his novel low phaeton, accompanied by his equally ancient black attendant. As his correspondence shows, he was on friendly terms with Washington, Hamilton and other celebrities of the day.

In June of 1789 father and son collaborated in a famous case involving no less a patient than George Washington whose life was

threatened by a malignant abscess or carbuncle. Washington insisted that John be called into consultation, and "he submitted to a painful operation at the hands of the younger Bard while his father supported the General, and encouraged both by his cheerful presence."



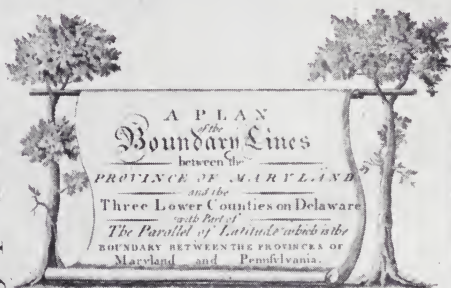
Samuel Bard, seated at the telescope, with his family at Hyde Park overlooking the Hudson River, from a drawing by John R. Murray.

John's position in the medical hierarchy also remained secure. The ugly incident of the 1788 Doctor's Riot, when the very lives of several physicians were threatened by an anti-dissection mob, demonstrated clearly the need for a professional organization; in the same year John Bard was elected president of the Medical Society of New York. He wrote a spirited defense in 1791 of the recently established Free Dispensary, an institution regarded as a threat by some physicians. In 1795 he was again honored by the profession when he was elected president of the newly formed Medical Society of the State of New York. John finally retired in 1797 to his beloved Hyde Park to pass the two remaining years of his life. Having taken into partnership young Dr. David Hosack,

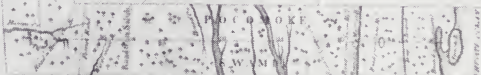
Samuel soon followed his father into retirement, anxious to watch over his beloved parent who remarked to his assembled relatives shortly before his death, "I think I am the happiest old man alive." The end came after a stroke on March 30, 1799.

John Bard was a remarkable human being, a favorite of young and old alike, who by his vivacity and cheerfulness swept away the fears of the sick-room. A keen observer, he held to the firm belief that the patient should receive as careful study as the disease itself. Without having had the advantages of a lengthy formal education, he nevertheless was able to leave a permanent mark on the history of his profession. A worthy son followed in the footsteps of his father, but in this writer's opinion the career of Samuel is inconceivable without the stimulus, encouragement and guidance which came from his more talented parent.

THE
THREE LOWER COUNTIES
OF
THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND



A Scale of Miles



The Map that Marked the End of a Landmark American Boundary Dispute

A Gift from the Chew Family

KENNETH A. LOHF

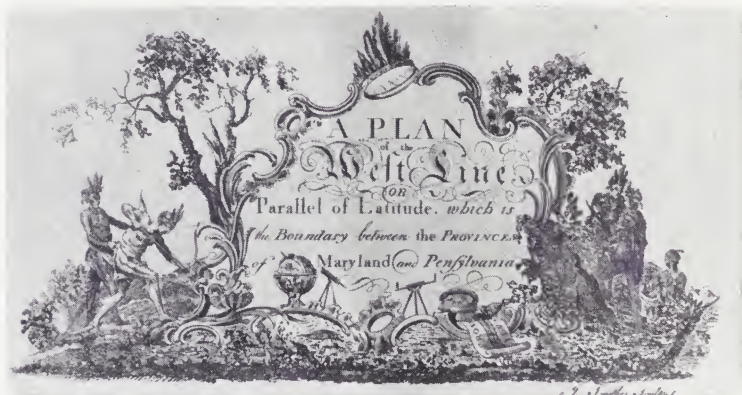
FOR nearly ninety years after the grant of lands to William Penn in 1681, the Penns and the Baltimores were in dispute over the boundary between their territories, which was described ambiguously in the Maryland and the Pennsylvania charters. The protracted dispute, which included an appeal to the English High Court of Chancery in 1735, led to the establishment of a Boundary Commission in 1750, whose members included the jurist Benjamin Chew (1722–1810), appointed by Thomas and Richard Penn. An agreement was made in 1763 between the parties which called for the appointment of two English astronomers, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, to survey the boundary and thus bring the dispute to a conclusion. By 1767 the surveyors had run their line two hundred and forty-four miles west of the Delaware River and marked the boundary with milestones. Their survey was ratified by the Crown in 1769.

From the original drawings by Mason and Dixon engravings were made by two Philadelphians, Henry Dawkins who is responsible for the entire eastern section and some portion of the west line, and James Smither who finished the east-west line. The latter's work was completed on August 16, 1768, and on that day Mason noted in his journal: "Two hundred copies of the Plans of ye Lines Printed Off." The printing of this map marked the end of one of the most famous boundary disputes in American history.

Because of the length and configuration of the Mason and Dixon

Opposite: The eastern section of the map of the boundary surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon

line, the map, printed by Robert Kennedy in Philadelphia, was issued in two sheets, measuring $15 \frac{3}{8}$ by $27 \frac{5}{8}$ inches and 26 by $20 \frac{7}{8}$ inches. The eastern line could be fitted on to a single copperplate, but because the western line was three times longer it had



Cartouche from the western section of the Mason and Dixon map.

to be divided into three parts, one engraved under the other. The printed parts could be fitted together and joined to the eastern section to complete the map of the entire Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary.

The eastern half has a cartouche bearing the title *A Plan of the Boundary Lines between the Province of Maryland and the Three Lower Counties on Delaware with Part of The Parallel of Latitude which is the Boundary between the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania*, and the west section a cartouche with the title *A Plan of the West Line or Parallel of Latitude, which is the Boundary between the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania*, the latter showing the older spelling "Pensylvania." In the cartouche of the former are two delicately drawn trees supporting a staff from which hangs a banner with the calligraphic title; in the cartouche of the west section, signed "J. Smither Sculptst.," are depicted finely engraved trees, an Indian headdress, two groups of standing Indians, various surveying instruments and a rolled map,

all familiar symbols of the surveying trip of the two English astronomers.

Of the two hundred copies printed for the Boundary Commissioners, several were cut round and mounted on linen for official use. Until very recently the Chew family papers contained twenty-two copies of the map in its original published form of two separate unmounted sheets. The family, in a generous and thoughtful gesture, has chosen the University as the recipient of a gift of one of the maps from their collection. It now joins the Libraries' other important holdings in American history, among them John Jay's draft of an essay published in *The Federalist* and two diaries kept by George Washington, which shall inspire continuing interest among our students in the significant documents in the country's history and the enlightened and dedicated individuals who formed that history.

Our Growing Collections

KENNETH A. LOHF

Austin gift. Mr. Gabriel Austin has donated Rockwell Kent's *The Home Decorator and Color Guide*, a pamphlet written and designed by Kent in 1939 for Sherwin-Williams Paints. The pamphlet, which is fully illustrated by drawings and photographs in color, fills a lacuna in the Kent Collection.

Baker gift. The papers of the late Richard Terrill Baker (M.S., 1937), a dean of the School of Journalism, 1961-1970, have been donated by his widow. The approximately thirty thousand items in the collection document his years at the School of Journalism as teacher and administrator, and his work from 1943 to 1945 helping to organize the Post-Graduate School of Journalism of the Central Political Institute of China in Chungking. Dean Baker was at one time a Methodist minister, and the papers reflect his interest in religious journalism and his associations with many religious organizations.

Barnett gift. Mr. Henry DeWitt Barnett has established a collection of his papers which joins those collections of his father, Eugene E. Barnett, and his brother, A. Doak Barnett. Mr. Barnett served as an executive of the Y.M.C.A. in New York, 1946-1965; as Quaker International Affairs Representative for East Asia with the American Friends Service Committee based in Tokyo, 1965-1971; and as a consultant in Hong Kong, 1971-1982, to the Department of East Asia and the Pacific of the Division of Overseas Ministries of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in developing a United States-China people-to-people program. The papers contain his correspondence with missionaries, journalists and organizations promoting Chinese-American relations, as well as memoranda, documents, reports of travelers in China and other related materials.

Bulliet gift. Professor Richard W. Bulliet has donated the papers of his grandfather, Clarence Joseph Bulliet (1883–1952), a noted drama critic on newspapers published in Indianapolis, Louisville and Chicago, and the publicity and business agent for the drama



The versatile Robert Mantell as King Lear. (Bulliet gift)

company of Robert Mantell, a leading American traveling classical drama company known especially for its Shakespearean repertoire. Included in the gift are approximately fourteen hundred letters, manuscripts, press releases, clippings and photographs documenting Clarence Bulliet's activities in these areas, as well as in the writing of the biography, *Robert Mantell's Romance*. Professor Bulliet's gift also included books, theater programs and photographs of individual performers and scenes from stage productions.

Bullwinkel gift. In memory of her late husband, H. Griffin Bullwinkel (B.S., 1918; M.D., 1920), Mrs. Lola L. Bullwinkel has presented a collection of books, including fifty-six first editions

in the Rivers of America Series and twenty-seven art books, many autographed or inscribed, by Eric Sloane, an American artist who had distinguished himself in the art of wood-working. Included among the Rivers of America Series are volumes by Struthers Burt, Henry Seidel Canby, Carl Carner, Robert P. Tristram Coffin, Walter Havighurst and Edgar Lee Masters.

Commager gift. A file of *The Nation: A Weekly Journal Devoted to Politics, Literature, Science, and Art* has been donated by Professor Henry Steele Commager (LL.D., 1969). *The Nation* was founded in 1865 by Edwin Lawrence Godkin, and the 111 volumes in Professor Commager's gift range from the first volume to 1920.

Connell gift. Messrs. Karl Kim and Lawrence Fly Connell, sons of the late Sara Fly Connell, have donated a collection of their late mother's papers relating to her research on a proposed biography of her father, James Lawrence Fly, who served as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, counsel for the Tennessee Valley Authority, and a member of the board of the Civil Liberties Union. Included among the daughter's research papers are files of correspondence with Norman Corwin, William S. Paley, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., and others related to the various organizations with which James Lawrence Fly was associated.

Crown gift. The papers of the Lawyers Committee on American Policy Towards Vietnam have been presented by Mr. Joseph Harold Crown (A.B., 1927), who organized the Committee in 1965 to promote an end to the American involvement in the Vietnam conflict. The files, numbering approximately ten thousand items of correspondence, documents and printed materials, reflect Mr. Crown's activities in the peace movement, trips to peace conferences and a trip to Hanoi in 1972. The Committee, which included Wayne Morse, Carey McWilliams, Philip C. Jessup, Hans J. Morgenthau and Quincy Wright, was dissolved in 1973. Among the correspondents represented in the papers are Henry Steele

Commager, J. W. Fulbright, Edward M. Kennedy, George McGovern, Wayne Morse and U Thant.

Fletcher gift. In memory of his father, the late Sir Angus Somerville Fletcher, Mr. Angus Stewart Fletcher has presented a collec-



A view of Edinburgh from a drawing by Thomas H. Shepherd, printed in John Britton's *Modern Athens!*, 1829. (Fletcher gift)

tion of six hundred and ninety-five volumes of Scottish and English history and culture, ranging in date from the seventeenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. Among the general areas represented are the history of Scotland, local and clan histories, view books, Scottish legends and folklore and biographies of eminent Scotsmen. Among the most noteworthy titles are: John Britton, *Modern Athens! Displayed in a Series of Views: or, Edinburgh in the Nineteenth Century*, London, 1829; Joseph Hunter, *The History and Typography of the Parish of Sheffield in the County of York*, London, 1819; Samuel Rudder, *A New History of Gloucestershire*, Cirencester, 1779; and John Sinclair, *The Statistical Account of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1791-1799, twenty-one volumes in the original boards. Also in Mr. Fletcher's gift is a file in excellent condition of the first 197 volumes of *Punch; or the London Charivari*, 1841-1939, bound in half calf.

Hart gift. Professor Emeritus of Economics Albert Gailord Hart has made a substantial addition to the collection of his papers in his recent gift of approximately eight thousand letters, manuscripts, memoranda and printed materials, comprising research papers and professional publications, correspondence and papers of other economists and of his students, and files dealing with the Benjamin Graham Plan for basing a monetary standard on a “basket” of primary commodities. Among the correspondents in the collection are Arthur F. Burns, John Maurice Clark, Paul H. Douglas, Irving Fisher, Milton Friedman, John Kenneth Galbraith, Albert Bushnell Hart, John Maynard Keynes, Gunnar Myrdal, David Rockefeller and Frank W. Taussig.

Kaufman gift. A little known publication by Dashiell Hammett, author of *The Maltese Falcon* and *The Thin Man*, has been donated by Ms. Paula T. Kaufman (M.S. in L.S., 1969): *The Battle of the Aleutians: A Graphic History, 1942–1943*, published by the Intelligence Section, Field Force Headquarters, Adak, Alaska, and printed in Washington by the U.S. Printing Office in 1944. Corporal Hammett co-authored this non-fiction work with Corporal Robert Colodny at the time they both were serving in Alaska with the United States Army.

Keeler gift. Mrs. Thelma R. Keeler has presented the papers of her late husband, the author and editor Harry Stephen Keeler, who wrote nearly one hundred long and intricately plotted murder mystery and adventure novels, which were published in English from 1924 until 1953 and continued to appear in Spanish translation after his death in 1967. The collection includes many of his later unpublished book manuscripts, his writings on plot construction, and biographical and bibliographical articles about Keeler, as well as the manuscripts for many of his popular novels, such as *The Amazing Web*, *The Chinese Ticket Murder* and *Sing Sing Nights*. Some of the works were co-written with his first wife,

Hazel Goodwin Keeler, as well as with his second wife, the donor of the collection.

Kuhn gift. Mrs. Delia W. Kuhn has presented the papers of her husband, the late Ferdinand Kuhn (A.B., 1925), journalist and author, who was a foreign correspondent for *The New York Times*, 1925–1940, and diplomatic correspondent for *The Washington Post*, 1946–1953. Included in the collection are files relating to his published books, book reviews, editorials, lectures, and magazine and newspaper stories. From 1953 until his death in 1978 Mr. Kuhn did freelance writing in collaboration with his wife and published such works as *Borderlands* and *Russia on Our Minds*.

Nevins estate gift. From the estate of the late Mrs. Allan Nevins, and through the thoughtfulness of her daughters Mrs. Ann Loftis and Mrs. Meredith Mayer, we have received an autograph letter written by Willa Cather to Professor Allan Nevins, dated September 26, 1942, in which Cather thanks him for his concern over her recent operation and convalescence; and two autograph letters and a postcard written by Van Wyck Brooks during 1942–1943, concerning a preface he was writing for a new edition of William Dean Howell's *The Rise of Silas Lapham*.

Pond gift. A handsome and important work in American theater history has been presented by Mr. Walter Pond (LL.B., 1940): *A Portfolio of Players, With a Packet of Notes Thereon* by H. C. Bunner, E. A. Dithmar, Laurence Hutton, Brander Matthews and William Winter, published in New York in 1888 in an edition of 110 numbered copies. The copy presented by Mr. Pond is inscribed on the title-page by the playwright and producer Augustin Daly, whose renowned theater company is the subject of the volume. The photogravure portraits of leading theater personalities of the period include John Drew, James Lewis and Ada Rehan pictured in several of their leading roles.

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St. Bridget in a sixteenth century Swiss manuscript of the
Cursus Gloriosae Virginis Mariae. (Rapoport gift)

Rapoport gift. Several literary editions have been presented by Dr. Kenneth D. Rapoport (A.B., 1958) for inclusion in the Rare Book Collection: Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher, *Works*, London, 1679; William Congreve, *The Works*, printed in Birmingham by John Baskerville, 1761, three volumes; John Dryden, *The Vindication*, London, 1683, with the bookplate of Herschel V. Jones; Thomas Fuller, *The History of the Worthies of England*, London, 1662; and Thomas Stanley, *The History of Philosophy*, London, 1656. In addition, Dr. Rapoport has presented a handsome manuscript on vellum, written on 148 folios and dated 1523, of the *Cursus Gloriosae Virginis Mariae*, which includes the fifteen odes of St. Bridget of Sweden, as well as additional prayers at the beginning and end of the manuscript. There are three large decorated initials, and on the verso of folio 125 is a half-page drawing in blue, red, green and black depicting St. Bridget kneeling before the crucified Christ. On folio 3 is the eighteenth century library stamp of the Benedictines of Ochsenhausen, near Constance, Switzerland, and the Saints included in the Litany indicate that the manuscript itself was probably written in the same area.

Ray gift. Five first editions of Charles Dickens's novel in the original cloth have been presented by Mr. Gordon N. Ray (LL.D., 1969): *The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby*, 1839; *The Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit*, 1844; *Dombey and Son*, 1848; *The Personal History of David Copperfield*, 1850; and *Hard Times*, 1854. The first four are illustrated by H. K. Browne. The five volumes, in green cloth stamped in blind, are important additions to our holdings of Dickens's works.

Sheehy gift. For addition to the rare book collection, Mr. Eugene P. Sheehy has donated Kathleen Raine's *David Jones and the Actually Loved and Known*, number 146 of 150 copies signed by the author and printed in 1977 by the Golgonooza Press in Ipswich, England. Laid in the volume is a wood-engraving by David Jones, "The Unicorn," printed on Japon from the original block of 1930.

Simon gift. Mrs. Andrea Simon has presented the files of her late husband, Richard Leo Simon (A.B., 1920), who with M. Lincoln Schuster founded the New York publishing firm of Simon & Schuster in 1924. The approximately fourteen thousand papers in Mrs. Simon's gift document Richard Simon's years at the College and his entire publishing career, and they contain his personal and family letters and photographs, extensive correspondence relating to his publishing activities, and editorial files pertaining to the various art, photography and music projects which were his special interests. There are also numerous photographs, many of which are inscribed, of the authors with whom he was associated in the publishing firm. Among the correspondents are Irving Berlin, Margaret Bourke-White, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Philippe Halsman, Joseph Heller, Jerome Kern, Cole Porter, Kenneth Roberts, Arthur Schnitzler, Harry Truman, Jerome Weidman, Sloan Wilson, and numerous other writers and public figures.

Steloff gift. In memory of the late Padraic and Mary Colum, Miss Frances Steloff has presented a collection of G. Wilson Knight's manuscript notes and drafts for his essay on John Masefield which was written for *Mansions of the Spirit*, a collection of essays on literature and religion edited by George A. Panichas and published in 1967. In addition to Professor Knight's notes, there are four versions of the essay, along with letters, clippings and other printed items.

Stengel gift. Mr. Scott M. Stengel (A.B., 1982) has presented to the Columbiana Library handsome and detailed models of three University buildings, Low Memorial Library, Butler Library and Earl Hall. They were constructed by Mr. Stengel while an undergraduate student in the College, and are now on public view in Columbiana.

Sypher gift. A collection of eighty-two editions of works primarily in English literature has been donated by Professor Frank J.

Sypher (A.B., 1963; A.M., 1964; Ph.D., 1968), including first editions of the writings of Thomas Arnold, Walter Pater, Christina Rossetti, Edmund Spenser, A. C. Swinburne, Lord Tennyson, James Thomson and Thomas Woolner. Of special interest are Virgil's *Opera* printed on large paper by the Bodoni Press in 1793 and Bergson's *L'évolution créatrice*, Paris, 1912, inscribed by the philosopher to Elizabeth B. Fahnestock. Autograph letters by Thomas Hood, Joseph Hume, Charlton Lewis and A. C. Swinburne, the latter to Theodore Watts-Dunton, were also included in Dr. Sypher's gift, as well as a palm leaf manuscript and the manuscript of an Arabic language prayerbook.

Tauber gift. Messrs. Frederic J. Tauber (A.B., 1971) and Robert Tauber (A.B., 1958; D.D.S., 1962), sons of the late Professor Maurice F. Tauber (B.S., 1934), have presented a collection of papers of their father who taught at the School of Library Service from 1933 until 1976 and served as Melvil Dewey Professor from 1954. The approximately twenty-five hundred items in the gift include correspondence with colleagues, manuscripts of library surveys and other writings and printed materials covering the entire period of Professor Tauber's teaching career and related professional library activities.

Thompson gift. Five literary editions have been presented by Professor Susan O. Thompson (M.S., 1963; D.L.S., 1972), including works by Benjamin Franklin, Victor Hugo, Edmund Spenser and Sir Walter Scott.

Thomson gift. To the collection of his papers Mr. Virgil Thomson (Mus.D., 1978) has added the manuscripts, proofs and notes for *A Virgil Thomson Reader*, published in 1981.

Wertheim gift. Professor Stanley Wertheim has donated a series of four letters that he received in 1971 from the poet Louis Ginsberg, father of Allen Ginsberg. Enclosed in the May 19 letter is a typewritten manuscript of Louis Ginsberg's poem "My Garden."

Wilbur gift. For addition to the Tennessee Williams Collection, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Wilbur have donated the carbon typescripts of two short stories, "Desire and the Black Masseur," 11 pp., and "The Kingdom of the Earth," 12 pp., which were probably prepared by the novelist and critic Hubert Creekmore.

Witmer gift. Miss Eleanor M. Witmer (A.M., 1925) has donated three hand-colored Cuala press broadsides and a group of seven Christmas books, including several written by Christopher Morley and Rockwell Kent.



"The Unicorn," printed from the original 1930 wood-engraving block by David Jones. (Sheehy gift)

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LOW LIBRARY

February 4 - March 17

BUTLER LIBRARY

March 21 - May 20

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